

N23.631. Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by post as a newspaper.

SUMMARY.

The Postal election will take place in the C.M.P. on 10-day.
The P.M. will simultaneously recognize the results.
It is noted that the relations between the two parties have greatly improved.
Another earthquake has been experienced in the Panama Canal zone.
A deal is threatened in connection with the strike inquiry.
The P.M. Council claims the reinstatement of strikers as a preliminary to any settlement.
It is noted that the police frustrated a plot to assassinate Lord Kitchener in Venice last week.
The Star Gardeners collected with the other Central in a dance for the North Sea.
The data bank, and before a boat could be lowered the holders escaped. Eighteen crew are missing.
A stevedore with a tank and military life in the harbor, and it is feared that 30 lives have been lost.
The Department of Agriculture has promulgated rules governing the importation of certain insects.
Inspection of the entry by the Department is required.
The articles on the Rand decline to arrest and action in connection with the goldmining industry.
The "Black" football team defeated the Olympic at San Francisco by 19 to nil.
The Hecker-Griegel feud has been reopened with the old bitterness.
A political crisis has developed in Berlin over matter.
The oil battleship Queen Mary during her trip to Australia.
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FARMER'S.

TO DAY BEING EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

FARMER'S WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY.

BUSINESS TO-MORROW AS USUAL.

TO-MORROW WE SHALL SPECIALLY FEATURE.

ON THE FOURTH FLOOR.

MAIDS' AMERICAN DRESSES.

CHILDREN'S AMERICAN TUNICS.

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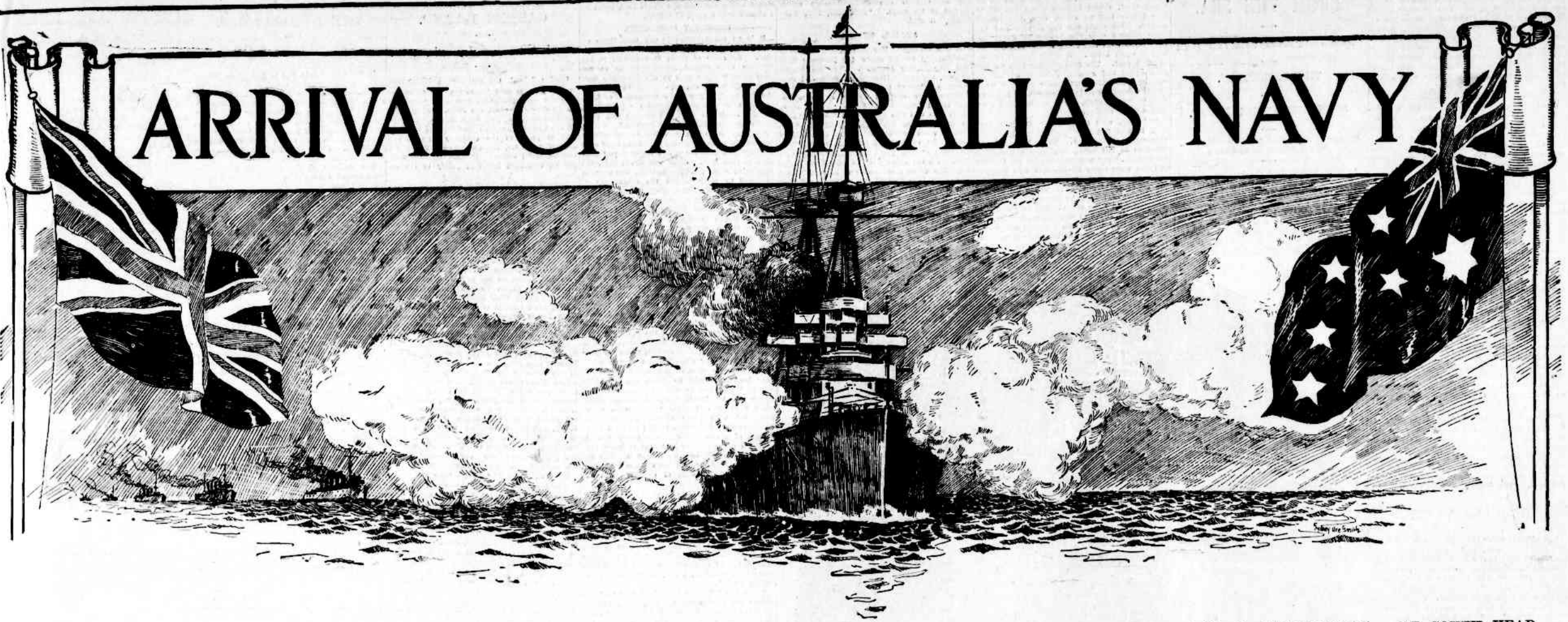
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ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIA'S NAVY



THE MEETING OF THE ADMIRALS.



REAR-ADMIRAL SIR GEO. PATEY AND ADMIRAL SIR GEO. F. KING-HALL ON BOARD H.M.S. CAMBRIAN.

ROOM out the morning mist the first grey line came in. It was not the Great White Fleet this time. It was the Great Grey Fleet—a smaller, but a greater thing to us than the warships of the United States. We were conscious of the pride of ownership as we watched that thin grey line over the waters come creeping on from the east, and growing larger and larger as it came. It was Australia's Fleet in being.



As Mr. Fisher, the ex-Prime Minister, put it, as he stood at the rail of the steamer Kulu with Senator Milnes (Minister for Defence and Senator Pearce) (Minister for Defence), and watched the fleet come in, "The thing is done, and there is now no turning back."

It was the thought that was uppermost in all men's minds—the scores of thousands of them who, on land and water, were gazing at the ships. The thing was done. The talking time was past. The act had been performed. There in front of their eyes, on this bright morning, was the splendid realization of the dream of years—a dream that was born of our Nationhood. Not the full realization of it, in truth, but the beginning of it, the nucleus of the fleet that is to be. And all knew, as they looked, that there could be no turning back. The full meaning of it, with all its responsibilities, shot home, as these terrible engines of war, withal so stately and majestic, rode in triumph through the Heads.

Sir Henderson Hutton, watching them from the same steamer, renounced his preconceived ideas of a separate navy in that impressive moment. "I am almost persuaded," he said, "this splendid sight and the talks I have had with our two Admirals, Sir George King-Hall, have upset my convictions. There is no doubt of Australia's loyalty, and their hearts will swell bigger now than ever before."

THE SPIRIT OF THE NAVY.
The fourth of October—it will be a memorable day for us, even as the month is a memorable one for all British people. For on the 21st of October every year the mastsheads of the old Victory, lying in Portsmouth Harbour, are crowned with laurel, in remembrance of her last great fight at sea. The crews of the Australia, our flagship, and of the Sydney—47 per cent of them Australians—sailed out of this same harbour on July 21, with memories of the old flagship of Trafalgar and the gallant sailor whose famous signal reminds us of what Australia, as well as England, expects of every man in her navy.

And it would have been strange if the people who on Saturday watched our ships come in, had not recalled memories of the past, of the glories of the Royal Navy, and of famous British warships and their commanders—of the Victory and Nelson, the Revenge and Sir Richard Greenville, the Queen Charlotte and Lord Howe, the Hamilton and Admiral Byng, the Royal George and Keppel, the Royal Sovereign and Collingwood, and many other famous ships and men.

Was it but coincidence, or was it the memory of Collingwood's own words as he took the Royal Sovereign into action, that led one on board the Kulu to exclaim: "What would Nelson give to be here?"

WORLDS TO KEEP.

There may be no more worlds to conquer, but there are worlds to keep—and "The fleet of England is her all in all." And ever since Trafalgar, wherever our ships of war have gone, they have been a protection to the weak against the strong, they have been the symbol of liberty against oppression, and of right against might. For this same thing our Australian fleet stands. As the Minister for Defence says, it is not merely the embodiment of force—it is the expression of Australia's resolve to pursue in freedom its national ideals, and to hand down, unimpaired and unswerving, the heritage it has received, and which it holds and cherishes as an inviolable trust.

Thus has Australia played her part as a daughter of the Homeland. Such is her contribution to the naval defence of the Empire.

Carry the word to my Sisters—to the Queens of the North and South. I have proven faith in the heritage by more than word of mouth.

With that action which speaks louder than words, we have fashioned a fleet of our own. And from out the cannon's mouth the big ships spoke our message to the Empire and the world. It was Australia's salute to the nations.

A separate navy, with the same traditions to live up to, the same words to keep. A thing apart, and yet a part of a glorious and indivisible whole.

THE ENTRANCE.

HOW THE SHIPS CAME IN.

A NOBLE SIGHT.

THOUSANDS OF CHEERING CITIZENS.

Far away on the horizon there was a faint grey streak. It was scarcely visible, but someone on the steamer Kulu, which took the Ministry and members of the Federal Parliament, together with a large number of specially invited guests to the Heads to welcome the Fleet, caught the streak of grey and exclaimed: "There she comes."

The morning was somewhat dull, and the sky overcast—it had seemed earlier that there would be rain—but gradually, as the wisp of smoke afar off became more definite against the sky-line, the clouds began to lift. Then another faint grey line was seen, another and yet another, until at last there were seven of them.

Out of the mist of the morning the ships came into sight. The blur became something definite and tangible, and seven ships of war rode in from the east. Seven ships of war in line rode slowly towards the Heads. One thought of Phillip and the First Fleet, a century and a quarter ago, heading for the self-same harbour. Here, on the shores of Port Jackson, Phillip founded "a meagre settlement, and gave immortality to an obscure station."

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man by naming it Sydney"; and on Saturday the great city which he founded gave welcome to this other and far greater Fleet.

A GRIM, PORTENTOUS THING.

Majestic and beautiful, yet a grim, portentous thing, the fleet took shape before our eyes. From seven grey ships rose seven great grey clouds of smoke—rose and curled away to the south. Slowly they came on, nearer and nearer, till they stood out, bold and clear-cut, against the sky.

A balloon ascent at Watson's Bay—a beautiful ascent and descent for a while or two held the attention of the people, who in their thousands were crowding the foreshores and the boats that lay within the harbour; and perhaps it also interested the crews of the warships, for the balloonist was throwing bombs down from high up in the air to demonstrate its possibilities in war time; but this was soon over. Impressive as it was, the sight beyond the Heads was a more impressive and more fascinating thing.

Thought of that other fleet—the American fleet—which entered Sydney Harbour a few years ago, a magnificent and awe-inspiring spectacle, came to our minds; but one made no comparisons. This was a different thing, and in its way more wonderful to us. It was our own.

AUSTRALIA'S GREYHOUNDS.

They will do twenty knots and more these ships when occasion comes. On Saturday they crept up to the Heads like snails. A hydroplane came racing across the harbour at terrific speed, churning the waters into angry foam. But the battle-cruiser Australia and her consort, like greyhounds straining in the leash, were waiting the call of time.

The Navy is never late. And the time fixed for the entrance was half-past 10. That they were the advance of the ships was slow. They were waiting till the clock should strike.

Out of the south-east they came in beautiful single line, like a long, little snake, turned, and came in direct from the east, so that, looking from inside the Heads, the flagship was for a time all that was visible.

And exactly at half-past 10 H.M.A.S. Australia, flagship of the Australian Fleet, Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey, K.C.V.O., in command, was passing through the Heads. And as she did so her band played "Hail Britannia," and the crew stood at their stations.

And simultaneously on the Kulu, where the welcoming Ministers and members of the Federal Parliament were, another band played "Home, Sweet Home," and from ten thousand throats on harbour and on shore came cheer upon cheer. It was a proud moment for all.

There, high up on the foreshore, the Rear-Admiral's flag, alongside the Australian flag—the starred blue ensign: on the mainland was the White Ensign of the Royal Navy. The Commonwealth flag was the symbol of our ownership. It is the Blue Ensign, with a Southern Cross on the field, made of five-pointed stars and a six-pointed star underneath the Union Jack in the centre.

MAGNIFICENT GRACE AND BEAUTY.

And the ship herself. . . . She rode in with magnificent grace and beauty, nineteen thousand and two hundred tons of massive grandeur, the biggest warship that has ever entered Sydney Harbour.

We had seen pictures of her, but the sight of her revealed the picture's broadness. In all her beauty and majesty—no longer a thing to be looked at on a printed page, but a living, sentient thing, whose mission is to guard our shores and protect our commerce and our trade routes. We do not look upon her as standing for war, but for peace—that peace which comes by being prepared for war. Yet we know when we look upon her that she is a grim and powerful thing, fearfully and

wonderfully made, and that she is something to be reckoned with by an enemy. That broad belt of steel armour, 12 in thick, those great 12 in guns, 500 long, which hurl 80 lb shells through the air at a rate of something between 2000ft and 3000ft a second, carrying death in their train, remind us of what terrible engines of destruction they are.

And so with the light cruisers Melbourne and Sydney, which followed the flagship in; and so with the Encounter and the destroyers Warrego, Parramatta, and Yarra. Each was an engine of war, a deadly thing. As they came through the Heads in the order named, a distance of two cables and a half from foremast to foremast, they spoke to us the potential force they stand for. And it was heightened when, nearing Farm Cove, the big guns of the flagship boomed out their salute. It was magnificent, but, fortunately, it was not war.

A STately PROCESSION.

We had seen the destroyers before—those swift, destruction-dealing things which Kipling calls the "Choosers of the Slain"—and we had seen the cruiser Melbourne; but the Sydney, sister ship to the Melbourne, and the Australia, greatest of them all, we had not seen. Now, for the first time, we saw a real and compact Fleet—a real Australian Fleet, if not as yet a big one.

But our eyes were chiefly on the great ship in the van—the Building of the Fleet, with its great turrets and its torpedo-net boom, that looked like great steel stays to strengthen the hull. It was the first time a battleship with torpedo-net boom had been seen in Australian waters; and it was an Australian battleship.

Because a feature of modern warships is a clearance of all unnecessary superstructure, there were some who seemed disappointed. "The Connecticut was a finer ship," one with a remembrance of the American Fleet mistakenly remarked. He forgot the thirty feet below the waterline, and he forgot that this ship of his is made for fighting, and not for spectator purposes. The Australia is the greatest fighting ship the Commonwealth has seen. And most of those who cheered her proudly knew it.

Seven ships in single line rode in and down the harbour. A stately procession, and an impressive sight. And on each foreshore flew Australia's flag, and on each mainland the White Ensign. The sun was now shining brightly, and the harbour waters were as peaceful as a lake.

All the way along, at every vantage-point on the foreshores, dense crowds of people cheered.

THE SALUTE.

And suddenly a shaft of light shot out from the side of the flagship, immediately followed by a thick smoke-cloud—then a loud report. It was the First Gun. And from Bradley's Head onwards the big guns of the Australia, on starboard and port, continued to boom—seventeen of them.

It was the salute of Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey to Admiral Sir George King-Hall.

And from H.M.S. Cambrian, moored in Farm Cove, thirteen guns were fired in return—the "Admiral's" salute to the Rear-Admiral.

"DRESS SHIP."

Quietly and methodically the ships of the fleet went to their moorings in Farm Cove. And then the strains of a bugle rang out on the flagship—"Dress Ship"—and in a moment, a magical thing, every warship there was dressed from stem to stern with flags.

Rear-Admiral Patey descended into his barge, and proceeded to the Cambrian to visit Admiral Sir George King-Hall. The Admiral a few minutes later returned the call. Our ships had come to their home.

AT SOUTH HEAD.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD.

THE FIRST GLIMPSE.

A dull grey morning, with the sky almost overcast with leaden clouds, and the sea and cliffs enshrouded in a dull haze. That was what met the eyes of early morning watchers from South Head for a first glimpse of the Australian fleet. In a short time the haze thickened into a fog, damp and heavy. The sun rises over the rim of the ocean, and touches hills and headlands and the broad surface of the ocean with the rosy hues of dawn. His glory is but short-lived. The heavy bank of clouds offshore enshrouds his face, and the outlook becomes gloomy indeed. The foggy atmosphere, the cloudy sky, and the leaden tinted sea suggest a day of rain and squalls. But the sun comes out again, and claims the day.

A PHANTOM FLEET.

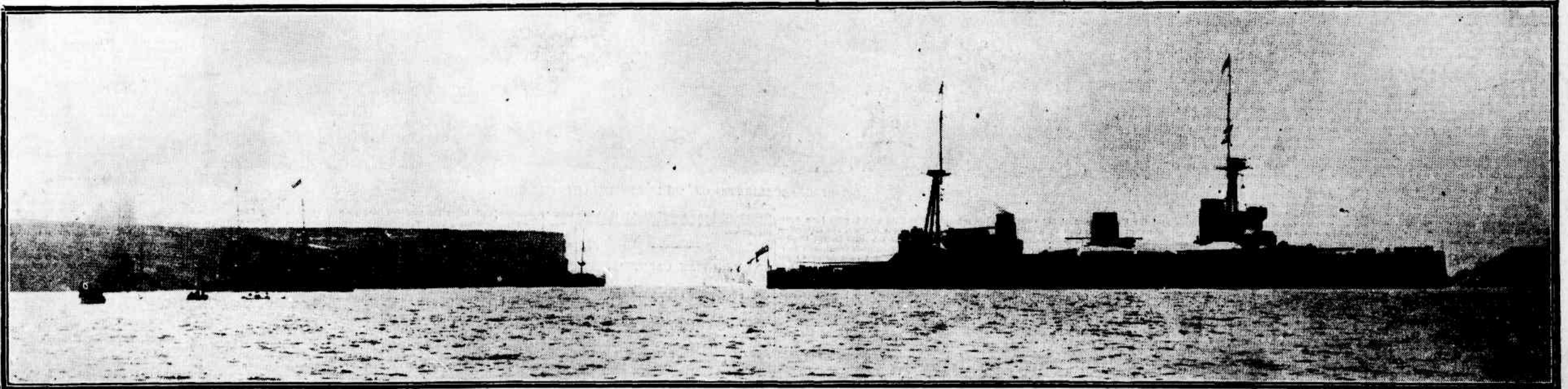
Information concerning the movement of the fleet was scanty. It was known that the flagship and her consort had left Jervis Bay on the previous evening. As the naval base is only a matter of 50 miles or so southward, the distance to the Heads could be left behind by the vessels of the fleet so speedily that even the greatest land lubber would hardly have time to get seasick. Some people hurried down to South Head the first thing in the morning, in full expectation of finding the Admiral and his merry men at anchor under the cliffs, awaiting the striking of the hour at which the vessels were timed to enter the Heads. Not finding them there all the sightseers could do was to sit on the cliffs and stare patiently into the haze which curtained the sea. Ten or fifteen miles distant. There was no telling from which point the vessels would leave the unknown, but the general impression was that they would come from the south. Half past 4, half past 7, half past 8, and still the heavy mass of haze remained unbroken. A few coastal vessels cruised hither and thither outside, but they excited no attention, the people being anxious to glimpse a nobler machine, and to see for the first time their own complete fleet unit.

OUT OF THE UNKNOWN.

The minutes dragged round past 9 o'clock, and still there was no sign of the warships. Nine o'clock became 9.30, and a minutes later word went up from the signal station that the fog had been pierced, and the vessels were to be seen. Fifteen miles due east was the announcement made by Mr. Gibson, who is in charge of the station. Hundreds of glasses were immediately levelled in the direction indicated, and gradually the vessels were decelerated. They crept out of the fog ever so slowly. At first the Australia, which led the line, with its pall of black smoke, appeared as a huge blur. Then the lines were discerned and the vessel gradually took shape and presented herself in all her grim majesty to the eyes of her admirers. After Australia's bull-dog came the greyhounds of the fleet, the Sydney, the Melbourne, and the Encounter, and the procession was closed by the three terriers, the destroyers Warrego, Parramatta, and Yarra.

ARMIES OF POLICE.

At one time there seemed to be more police than people along the cliffs. A large squad of mounted men were the first to put in an appearance, and then what looked like an army of helmeted men marched along the roadway. These were scattered round here and there, and were followed by two other armies of men in



THE FLEET, LED BY THE FLAGSHIP, ENTERING THE HEADS ON SATURDAY MORNING.

FEDERAL BANQUET.

NOTABLE SPEECHES.

"SEA-SENSE" OF AUSTRALIA.

NON-PARTY QUESTION.

The first official welcome to Sir George Pease and the officers and crew of the Royal Australian Navy was given by the Prime Minister, Mr. W. E. R. Manning, at a banquet given by the Commonwealth Government in the Admiralty and other officers at the Viceroy's Hall.

The guests were seated at 10 tables, each of which the name of one of the vessels comprising the Australian fleet was given. The Prime Minister presided. On his right was the Governor-General, and on his left the Governor of New South Wales. The Minister of Defence, Admiral Sir George Pease, was seated next to the Prime Minister. The other Federal Ministers present were Senator J. H. McEwen, Mr. L. G. Brown, and Mr. W. H. Hughes. The Naval Board was represented by Admiral Sir W. B. Cresswell and Paymaster-in-Chief H. W. E. Manning. State members represented by Messrs. Wilson, Carr, Hall, Flowers, Eldon, and Griffith, members of the State Ministries, Mr. Woods, Sir F. J. S. Butler, (President of the Legislative Council), Mr. H. B. Mortimer (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), Sir J. H. Carruthers, and many other members of both Houses of Parliament. In addition to the Ministers the representatives, Senator T. Givens (President of the Senate), Senator Pearce, Senator A. J. Gould, Senator Oakes, Mr. W. M. Hughes, and about 400 other members of Parliament and the public were present, and amongst the assembly not already mentioned were Sir Allen Taylor, Sir C. K. McKellar, Sir J. G. Davies, Sir James Fairfax, Sir W. McMillan, Sir W. P. Manning, Sir A. McCulloch, Lieut. Col. J. G. Foxton, Mr. J. P. Bray (Colonial Secretary for the U.S.A.), the Lord Mayor of Sydney, the Archbishop of Sydney, the Consul-General for Germany (Dr. R. Kuhn), the Consul-General for Japan, Mr. Justice Price, Mr. Justice Street, the Dean of Sydney, and representatives of almost every calling and branch of communal life. The banquet was held in the Viceroy's Hall, and the guests were seated at 10 tables, each of which the name of one of the vessels comprising the Australian fleet was given. The Prime Minister presided. On his right was the Governor-General, and on his left the Governor of New South Wales. The Minister of Defence, Admiral Sir George Pease, was seated next to the Prime Minister. The other Federal Ministers present were Senator J. H. McEwen, Mr. L. G. Brown, and Mr. W. H. Hughes. The Naval Board was represented by Admiral Sir W. B. Cresswell and Paymaster-in-Chief H. W. E. Manning. State members represented by Messrs. Wilson, Carr, Hall, Flowers, Eldon, and Griffith, members of the State Ministries, Mr. Woods, Sir F. J. S. Butler, (President of the Legislative Council), Mr. H. B. Mortimer (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), Sir J. H. Carruthers, and many other members of both Houses of Parliament. In addition to the Ministers the representatives, Senator T. Givens (President of the Senate), Senator Pearce, Senator A. J. Gould, Senator Oakes, Mr. W. M. Hughes, and about 400 other members of Parliament and the public were present, and amongst the assembly not already mentioned were Sir Allen Taylor, Sir C. K. McKellar, Sir J. G. Davies, Sir James Fairfax, Sir W. McMillan, Sir W. P. Manning, Sir A. McCulloch, Lieut. Col. J. G. Foxton, Mr. J. P. Bray (Colonial Secretary for the U.S.A.), the Lord Mayor of Sydney, the Archbishop of Sydney, the Consul-General for Germany (Dr. R. Kuhn), the Consul-General for Japan, Mr. Justice Price, Mr. Justice Street, the Dean of Sydney, and representatives of almost every calling and branch of communal life.

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The Governor-General made some graceful allusion to Admiral Sir George Pease, and then turned to the Minister of Defence, Admiral Sir George Pease, who made the last principal speech of the evening, reiterated in perhaps more emphatic language than he has hitherto used his advocacy of the local navy, and he made it clear that he will be an enthusiastic supporter of the navy in the future. He was obviously moved by the reception which he received, and in words full of emotion he said that he was glad to be in Sydney to-day, and that he was glad to be in the midst of the Australian people.

THE SPEECHES.

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After calling upon the Anglican Archbishop to say grace, the chairman, Mr. Joseph Cook, Prime Minister, briefly proposed the toast of the King, which was enthusiastically honoured.

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LORD DENMAN'S ADDRESS.

THE NAVAL MOVEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor-General, in response, said: "I am glad to see that it is always a pleasure to me to pay a visit, however brief, to Sydney (hear, hear, and laughter). In this epigrammatic fashion he thus emphasized the imperial character of the Australian naval unit, to which also other speakers referred. Another notable phrase was Mr. Cook's reference to the need for the development of the 'sea-sense' of Australia.

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THE NEW ORDER.

And the new order which has come is represented by another of our guests, Admiral Sir George Pease. (Loud cheers.) And Australia is fortunate indeed in obtaining the services of an officer with so fine a record as the first commander of the Australian fleet unit. (Hear, hear.) Looking to what we know of their services, and looking to the reports which have reached us concerning him from the old country, we know that we can look to him to help materially in making the people of Australia take an interest in the doing of their duty in making them feel that it is something which they will be proud to do.

Referring to the question of the naval policy of Australia, his Excellency continued: "The difficulty I find in speaking on naval policy is that remarks intended to apply only to the navy are apt to be misunderstood as remarks on the Empire, where questions of naval policy may be in this respect, it will for ever remain a matter of debate."

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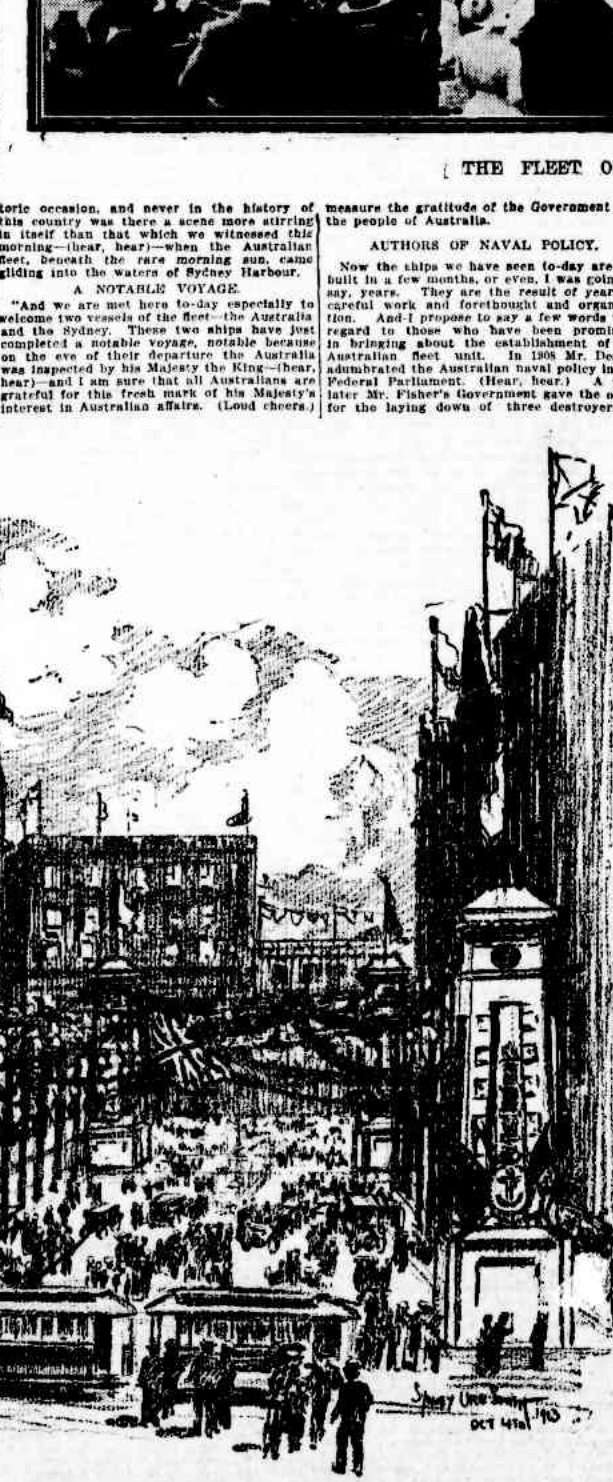
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MARTIN-PLACE AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.



THE FLEET ON ARRIVAL AT THE MOORINGS IN FARM COVE.

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Mr. Knightley, Acting-Commander T. W. Middle-Comander, Commander C. L. Lewis, Commander F. H. C. Brownlow, and Paymaster-in-Chief H. W. E. Manning. Captain S. H. Baddeley, Captain J. C. Gossop, and Vice-Lieutenant R. B. Poe were amongst the other naval officers present.

Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding, for which the organizers of the banquet were in no sense responsible, the Chief Justice, Sir William Cullen, attended at the Town Hall, but subsequently left without taking his seat at the banquet.

The guests were distributed throughout the tables somewhat indiscriminately, but this apparently did not detract from the success of the occasion, and there was a large assembly of ladies and others in the gallery listening to the speeches and watching the scene.

The speeches did not commence till 9.30, and they lasted for nearly two hours, but the utmost interest was evinced in the proceedings throughout, and the unique occasion seemed to demand a flow of oratory which, how-

ever, the audience did not fire. The Prime Minister was in good form and excellent voice. He made more than one notable utterance, and he heartily cheered when he said that "there will be no politics so far as our defence is concerned." And there was a storm of applause when he said that his Majesty's Australian ships were none the less Australian because they were his Majesty's, and none the less his Majesty's because they were Australian. In this epigrammatic fashion he thus emphasized the imperial character of the Australian naval unit, to which also other speakers referred. Another notable phrase was Mr. Cook's reference to the need for the development of the "sea-sense" of Australia.

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